Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

5 June 2018

Original: English

2018 Meeting
Geneva, 4-7 December 2018

Meeting of Experts on Strengthening National Implementation
Geneva, 13 August 2018
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the agenda

Provisional agenda for the Meeting of Experts on strengthening national implementation

Submitted by the Chair

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Measures related to Article IV of the Convention
5. Confidence Building Measures (CBM) submissions in terms of quantity and quality
6. Various ways to promote transparency and confidence building under the Convention
7. Role of international cooperation and assistance under Article X, in support of strengthening the implementation of the Convention
8. Issues related to Article III, including effective measures of export control, in full conformity with all Articles of the Convention, including Article X
9. Adoption of the factual report reflecting the deliberations of the meeting, including possible outcomes
10. Closing of the meeting

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Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

25 July 2018

English only

2018 Meeting
Geneva, 4-7 December 2018

Meeting of Experts on Strengthening National Implementation
Geneva, 13 August 2018
Items 4 to 8 of the provisional agenda
Review of science and technology developments relevant to the Convention, including for the enhanced implementation of all articles of the Convention as well as the identification of potential benefits and risks of new science and technology developments relevant to the Convention, with a particular attention to positive implications

Biological risk assessment and management

Development of a voluntary model code of conduct for biological scientists and all relevant personnel, and biosecurity education, by drawing on the work already done on this issue in the context of the Convention, adaptable to national requirements

Genome editing, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the issues identified above

Any other science and technology developments of relevance to the Convention and also to the activities of relevant multilateral organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) and Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Background information

Submitted by Implementation Support Unit (ISU)

I. Introduction

1. The 2017 Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention reached consensus on an intersessional programme from 2018 to 2020. The purpose of the intersessional programme is to discuss, and promote common understanding and effective action on those issues identified for inclusion in the intersessional programme. The work in the intersessional period will be guided by the aim of strengthening the implementation of all articles of the Convention in order to better respond to current challenges.[1]

[1] See BWC/MSP/2017/6, paragraph 19.

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2. The intersessional programme consists of annual Meetings of States Parties preceded by annual Meetings of Experts. Each Meeting of Experts will prepare for the consideration of the annual Meeting of States Parties a factual report reflecting its deliberations, including possible outcomes. All meetings, both of Experts and of States Parties will reach any conclusions or results by consensus. The Ninth Review Conference will consider the work and outcomes it receives from the Meetings of States Parties and the Meetings of Experts and decide by consensus on any inputs from the intersessional programme and on any further action.

3. Out of the eight days allocated per year for the five open-ended Meetings of Experts, one day will be allocated to the topic of "Strengthening National Implementation" to be discussed by the third Meeting of Experts (MX3). States Parties decided that MX3 will consider the following topics:

(a) Measures related to Article IV of the Convention;

(b) CBM submissions in terms of quantity and quality;

(c) Various ways to promote transparency and confidence building under the Convention;

(d) Role of international cooperation and assistance under Article X, in support of strengthening the implementation of the Convention;

(e) Issues related to Article III, including effective measures of export control, in full conformity with all Articles of the Convention, including Article X.

4. The purpose of this paper is to facilitate States Parties' preparations for and deliberations during MX3 by providing relevant background information on the above five topics. This document therefore describes relevant provisions in the Convention and discussions on these topics during previous intersessional programmes. Finally, the present paper also provides information on mandated activities given to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) on the subject matter.

5. This document has five Annexes containing information relating to the topics to be discussed by MX3: Annex I contains the full text of the relevant additional understandings and agreements reached by successive review conferences; Annex II contains the full text of the common understandings reached by States Parties during previous intersessional programmes; Annex III lists working papers presented by States Parties between 2012 and 2017 on the topics to be considered by MX3; Annex IV lists those States that have designated national points of contact; and Annex V provides summary information on the submission of Confidence-Building Measures between 1987 and 2017.

II. Convention provisions and additional understandings and agreements reached by previous review conferences

6. The topics which States Parties decided should be addressed by MX3 relate to Articles III, IV, V and X of the Convention.

7. Article III reads as follows:

> "Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organisations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention."

8. States Parties have reached additional understandings and agreements relating to Article III at previous Review Conferences on the following issues: the scope of the article;

implementation; and transfers consistent with the Convention. The full text of these additional understandings and agreements can be found in Annex I.

9. Article IV reads as follows:

> "Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere."

10. States Parties have reached additional understandings and agreements relating to Article IV at previous review conferences on the following issues: implementing Article IV; legislative, regulatory and administrative measures; extra-territorial application; safety and security; education and awareness-raising; disease surveillance and detection; the provision of information on implementation; collective initiatives under this article; and the use of biological weapons. The full text of these additional understandings and agreements can be found in Annex I.

11. Article V reads as follows:

> "The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this Article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter."

12. States Parties have reached additional understandings and agreements relating to Article V at previous Review Conferences on the following issues: implementation; consultative meetings; and other relevant international procedures. The full text of these additional understandings and agreements can be found in Annex I. Some topics relating to Article V (e.g. "institutional" measures agreed to by review conferences such as the system of Confidence-Building Measures, the provisions relating to consultative meetings and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Group) may also be considered by MX5 and a similar background document has been prepared for that Meeting (see BWC/MSP/2018/MX.5/2). Therefore, in the interests of cost-efficiencies, the relevant information is not repeated here.

13. Article X reads as follows:

> "(1) The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing individually or together with other States or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.
>
> (2) This Convention shall be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, including the international exchange of bacteriological (biological) and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention."

14. States Parties have reached additional understandings and agreements relating to Article X at previous Review Conferences on the following issues: implementation;

scientific and technological cooperation for peaceful purposes; technology transfer; human, animal and plant health; enhancing existing institutional ways and means; further discussion in the United Nations system; the provision of information on implementation. The full text of these additional understandings and agreements can be found in Annex I. Topics relating to Article X are to be considered by MX1 and a background document has also been prepared for that Meeting (see BWC/MSP/2018/MX.1/2). Therefore, in the interests of cost-efficiencies, the relevant information is not repeated here.

III. Common understandings reached by States Parties During previous intersessional programmes

15. During the last intersessional programme from 2012 to 2015, States Parties considered 'strengthening national implementation' as a standing agenda item in every year from 2012 to 2015. Under this standing agenda item, the States Parties addressed the following topics:

(a) a range of specific measures for the full and comprehensive implementation of the Convention, especially Articles III and IV;

(b) ways and means to enhance national implementation, sharing best practices and experiences, including the voluntary exchange of information among States Parties on their national implementation, enforcement of national legislation, strengthening of national institutions and coordination among national law enforcement institutions;

(c) regional and sub-regional cooperation that can assist national implementation of the Convention;

(d) national, regional and international measures to improve laboratory biosafety and security of pathogens and toxins;

(e) any potential further measures, as appropriate, relevant for implementation of the Convention.

16. In addition, States Parties addressed the topic of "How to enable fuller participation in the CBMs" at the Meetings of Experts and the Meetings of States Parties in 2012 and 2013.

17. At the Meetings of States Parties in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, the States Parties reached various common understandings on these topics, which can be found in Annex II.

18. Prior to that, during the intersessional programme from 2007 to 2010, States Parties considered the topic of "National, regional and international measures to improve biosafety and biosecurity, including laboratory safety and security of pathogens and toxins" in 2008. In 2007, States Parties considered two relevant topics: "Ways and means to enhance national implementation, including enforcement of national legislation, strengthening of national institutions and coordination among national law enforcement institutions" and "Regional and sub-regional cooperation on implementation of the Convention". The common understandings reached on these topics by States Parties in 2007 and 2008 can be found in document BWC/CONF.VII/INF.6.

19. During the first intersessional programme from 2003 to 2005, States Parties considered the topics of "The adoption of necessary national measures to implement the prohibitions set forth in the Convention, including the enactment of penal legislation" and "National mechanisms to establish and maintain the security and oversight of pathogenic microorganisms and toxins". These topics were the subject of discussions in 2003. The common understandings reached on these topics by States Parties in 2003 can be found in document BWC/MSP/2003/4.

20. As mentioned above, the topic of 'Cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X' was addressed as a standing agenda item in every year from 2012 to 2015. Topics relating to Article X are to be considered by MX1 and a similarly comprehensive background document has been prepared for that Meeting. Therefore, in the interests of cost-efficiencies, the relevant information is not repeated here.

21. Issues related to Article III, have not been specifically addressed as a distinct, separate agenda item during the intersessional programme from 2012 to 2015, nor during earlier intersessional programmes. Hence, any common understandings that have been reached on this topic are captured, as applicable, in the common understandings relating to 'strengthening national implementation' and therefore included in Annex II of this document, or related to 'Cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X' and are therefore covered in the background document for MX1 (see BWC/MSP/2018/MX.1/2).

IV. Relevant Activities of the BWC Implementation Support Unit

22. The Implementation Support Unit (ISU) operates in accordance with the decisions and recommendations of the Eighth Review Conference, which renewed for the period from 2017 to 2020 the mandate of the Unit originally decided by the Sixth Review Conference, as extended by the Seventh Review Conference.[2] With respect to the topics to be considered by MX3, this background document provides information about the support provided by the ISU to States Parties in the comprehensive implementation of the Convention and the facilitation of the exchange of Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs).

Support for comprehensive implementation of the Convention

National Points of Contact

23. The Sixth Review Conference in 2006 decided that each State Party should designate a national point of contact for coordinating national implementation of the Convention; communicating with other States Parties and relevant international organizations; preparing the submission of confidence-building measures; and facilitating information exchange of universalization efforts.[3] The ISU continues to collect and update details of national points of contact and makes them available to all States Parties on the restricted area of the BWC website. As of 18 June 2018, a total of 116 States Parties (64%) had designated a national point of contact. Two signatory States, three States not party and one regional organization have also provided relevant information. An overview can be found in Annex IV.

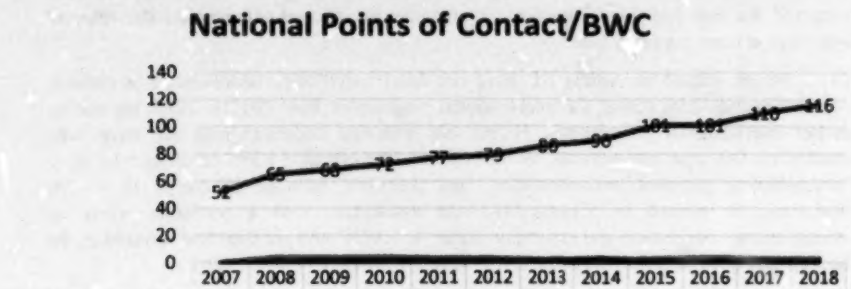
24. As shown in the chart below, the number of States Parties that have designated national contact points has gradually risen since 2011 and almost two-thirds of States Parties have provided such information. At the same time, it should be noted that in many cases the contact information, particularly e-mail addresses, has been found to be outdated. This in turn has created certain challenges with respect to information sharing on Convention related issues with those States Parties.

25. The ISU is currently in the process of seeking to update relevant information by requesting feedback from those States Parties which have designated national contact points. As part of this process, the ISU also intends to reach out to those States Parties that

[2] See BWC/CONF.VIII/4, part III.

[3] See BWC/CONF.VI/6, Part ii, paragraph 18 and Part III, sub-paragraphs 8 (vi) and 11 (iii).

have not yet provided such information and encourage them to do so, in accordance with the decisions of previous review conferences. It is expected that these efforts will lead to additional nominations in the near future.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
States Parties	52	65	68	72	77	79	86	90	101	101	110	116
Signatory States	0	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
States not Party	0	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3
Organizations	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Raising awareness of the Convention and its implementation

26. The ISU participates in various workshops and seminars given their crucial role in raising awareness of the Convention and its implementation. Most such invitations come from States Parties, but invitations are also received from international and regional organizations, the scientific community, professional associations, academia and the private sector. The ISU also co-hosts or otherwise supports the planning and organisation of meetings and events directly related to improving implementation of the Convention when requested by States Parties. The ISU has regularly reported on its activities in its annual reports[4] and will do so again at the Meeting of States Parties in December 2018.

27. In recent years, the ISU has noticed a significant increase in the number of States Parties, regional and international organizations and other entities seeking assistance with the implementation or other aspects of the Convention. Such interest is expressed in the form of assistance requests submitted through the cooperation and assistance database or raised bilaterally, or through approaches to the ISU regarding its participation in national assistance activities or in activities at a regional or sub-regional level. These include activities in the context of or led by, inter alia, EU Council Decision 2016/51/CFSP in support of the Convention, United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the African Union (AU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence. However, due to the limited ISU travel budget and the unstable staffing situation, many invitations to participate in meetings or other events had to be declined and the ISU has continued to be unable to meet all assistance requests submitted to it.

28. As mentioned in previous annual reports by the ISU, the European Union supports the Convention through Council Decision 2016/51/CFSP for which the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) is the implementing agency. The decision involves a financial contribution to UNODA of EUR 2,340,000 over three years from 2016

[4] See, for example, BWC/MSP/2017/4.

to 2019. Implementation of the project began in February 2016. Under the Decision, numerous activities have been undertaken in States Parties and two staff have been employed within UNODA's Geneva Branch.[5] Based on experiences gained through previous EU assistance programmes (e.g. Joint Action 2008/858/CFSP and Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP), extended assistance programmes are provided to the following ten developing States Parties: Cameroon, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Yemen.[6]

29. As of 18 June 2018, upon request of the States Parties listed, the following activities in the context of the extended assistance programmes have been carried out:[7]

- Legislative Workshop, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 13-15 September 2017;
- Legislative Workshop, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 7-8 November 2017;
- Legislative Workshop, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 12-16 March 2018;
- Legislative Workshop, Lilongwe, Malawi, 21-23 March 2018:
- First Biorisk Management Training Course, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 9-13 April 2018; and
- First Import/Export Control Workshop, Bogota, Colombia, 17-18 May 2018.

30. In 2017 the ISU produced a publication entitled "The Biological Weapons Convention: An Introduction" which is intended to provide practical information on the BWC, its obligations, provisions and options for assistance. The publication is available in both hard copy for distribution at workshops and other such events, as well as on the BWC website.[8] If funding can be found, the publication will also be translated.

31. In accordance with the decision of the Seventh Review Conference that States Parties in a position to do so may consider making voluntary contributions to the ISU to enhance its ability to carry out its mandated tasks, the ISU has also received a number of voluntary contributions to support the comprehensive implementation of the Convention. In early 2018, Japan provided a voluntary contribution of USD 80,000 for a training workshop for BWC national points of contact from the South East Asia and Pacific region, to be conducted in late 2018. Germany has provided a voluntary contribution of USD 35,000 to fund a regional training workshop for national points of contact from Central Asia. The workshop is planned to be held in late October 2018 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and will bring together relevant international and regional stakeholders with a view to contribute to the enhanced implementation of the Convention in the region. Both workshops are modelled on a similar workshop successfully conducted in September 2017 by the ISU together with the African Union for national points of contact in Africa.

Exchange of Confidence-Building Measures

32. As described in the background document produced for MX5[9], the Second Review Conference in 1986 agreed that States Parties are to implement a system of Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs). Subsequent review conferences have urged and called upon all States Parties to submit annual CBM reports, as have relevant resolutions adopted by the

[5] More detailed information on the overall implementation of this Council Decision can be found in document BWC/MSP/2017/WP.18.

[6] UNODA received applications from 30 States Parties, from which the ten beneficiary States Parties listed were selected following a rigorous evaluation process.

[7] Implementing partners are indicated in the bracketed text.

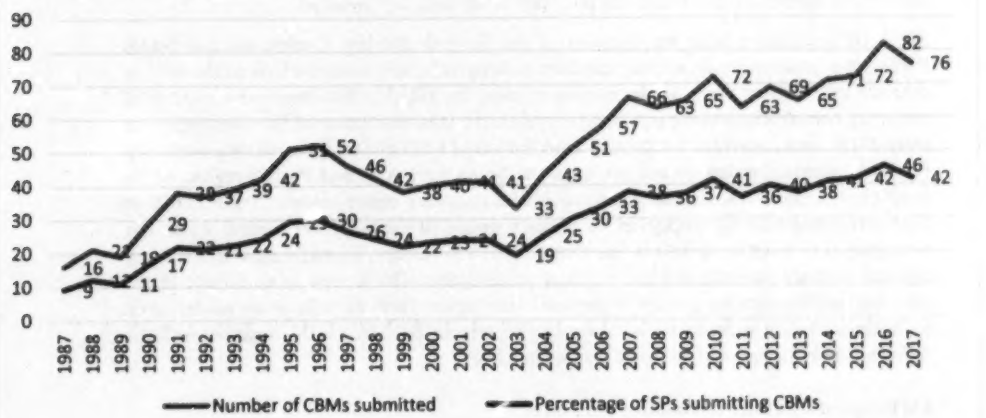
[8] See https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/6D16C7B1933F0937C125815D00349763/$file/BWS%20brochure.pdf

[9] See BWC/MSP/2018/MX.5/2.

United Nations General Assembly. The purpose of the CBMs is to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities, doubts and suspicions, and to improve international cooperation in the field of peaceful biological activities.

33. In accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference, the ISU supports the exchange of the CBMs. The ISU maintains electronic versions of the CBM forms on the BWC website in all official languages. In addition, the ISU assists States Parties, on request, with activities to promote or discuss the CBMs and provides basic guidance and assistance to States Parties with regard to the compilation and submission of CBMs. Furthermore, the ISU during its outreach activities raises awareness about the importance of participating in CBMs. The ISU has made use of its regular newsletter to provide regular updates on the submissions made by States Parties.

34. Since States Parties considered CBMs during the intersessional programme in 2012 and 2013, the submission rate has increased and ranged between 41 and 46 percent between 2014 and 2017. The chart below presents the overall trend of CBM submissions by States Parties between 1987 and 2017. Given the trend over previous years, it is expected that the 2018 submission rate will be similar to those from recent years. At the same time, the overall level of participation remains low with less than half of all States Parties having regularly exchanged CBMs. The majority of those States Parties which participate do so on a regular basis. However, several States Parties participate irregularly, and a significant number have never submitted a CBM. Despite encouragement from the Meetings of States Parties in 2012 and 2013, the ISU has received little information from States Parties that have not participated regularly in the CBMs or have never participated, on the specific reasons on why they do not participate.



35. In accordance with the request of the Seventh Review Conference, the ISU, in collaboration with interested States Parties and with support provided under EU Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP, has examined the possibilities for the electronic submission of CBMs. An early prototype was developed between 2013 and 2014 and presented during the 2014 Meeting of States Parties. However due the expiry of EU Council Decision 2012/421/CFSP in January 2015 the project came to a standstill.

36. In November 2017, Germany provided a voluntary contribution to revive the project and develop an electronic CBM platform. Upon an analysis carried out by an external software developer and the Information and Communication Technology Service (ICTS) of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the decision was taken to re-develop the platform with state of the art open source software. At the Meeting of States Parties in 2017, the ISU requested interested States Parties to nominate experts for the testing of an initial prototype.

This testing took place in early 2018 and comprehensive feedback was received by experts from ten States Parties. Additionally, ICTS carried out a security penetration test of the newly developed electronic database, which the platform passed successfully in April 2018.

37. The new platform will enable the electronic submission of CBMs in all six languages and also provides for data-search capabilities of CBMs. Furthermore, it will facilitate a more consistent and user-friendly approach in the manner and format in which information is submitted by States Parties. The new tool will be introduced at the Meetings of Experts in August 2018 with States Parties having the possibility to make their submissions using the new system as of 2019.

V. Conclusions

38. Strengthening national implementation has been a long-standing agenda item which has been addressed by States Parties during previous intersessional programmes. States Parties have reached a number of common understandings on some of the five topics during the previous intersessional programmes, which may facilitate discussions within MX3 and may help to promote common understanding and effective action during the current intersessional programme. Furthermore, previous review conferences have reached additional agreements and understandings on relevant articles of the Convention, and these may also serve as another source of input to the discussions. As also presented in this document, the ISU has supported the strengthening of national implementation through a number of activities and projects within its mandate.

Annex I

Additional understandings and agreements reached by previous Review Conferences

I. Article III

On the scope of the article

24. The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences affirmed that "Article III is sufficiently comprehensive to cover any recipient whatsoever at the international, national or sub-national levels." [VIII.III.8, VII.III.8, VI.III.8, IV.III.1, III.III.1, II.III.1].

On implementation

25. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences called "for appropriate measures by all States Parties to implement this article." [IV.III.2, III.III.1].

26. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences stated that "transfers relevant to the Convention should be authorized only when the intended use is for purposes not prohibited under the Convention." [IV.III.2, III.III.1].

27. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "for appropriate measures, including effective national export controls, by all States Parties to implement this Article, in order to ensure that direct and indirect transfers relevant to the Convention, to any recipient whatsoever, are authorized only when the intended use is for purposes not prohibited under the Convention." [VIII.III.9, VII.III.9, VI.III.8].

28. The Fourth Review Conference noted that "States Parties should also consider ways and means to ensure that individuals or subnational groups are effectively prevented from acquiring, through transfers, biological agents and toxins for other than peaceful purposes." [IV.III.3].

29. The Sixth Review Conference called "for appropriate measures by all States Parties to ensure that biological agents and toxins relevant to the Convention are protected and safeguarded, including through measures to control access to and handling of such agents and toxins." [VI.III.9].

On transfers consistent with the Convention

30. The Second[1], Third[1], Fourth[1], Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "States Parties should not use the provisions of this Article to impose restrictions and/or limitations on transfers for purposes consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Convention of scientific knowledge, technology, equipment and materials under Article X." [VIII.III.10, VII.III.10, VI.III.10, IV.III.4, III.III.2, II.III.2].

[1] Slightly different wording

II. Article IV

A. Convention text

"Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere."

B. Additional understandings and agreements

On implementing Article IV

31. The Fourth Review Conference recognised "the need to ensure, through the review and/or adoption of national measures, the effective fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention in order, inter alia, to exclude use of biological and toxin weapons in terrorist or criminal activity. [IV.IV.1]. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted the value of national implementation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with the constitutional process of each State Party, to... prevent anyone from developing, producing, stockpiling, or otherwise acquiring or retaining, transporting or transferring and using under any circumstances, biological agents and toxins, equipment, or their means of delivery for non-peaceful purposes." [VIII.IV.13.g, VII.IV.13.g].

32. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences "reaffirmed commitment of States Parties to take the necessary national measures under this Article and reaffirmed that the enactment and implementation of necessary national measures under this Article would strengthen the effectiveness of the Convention." [VIII.IV.11, VII.IV.11, VI.IV.11.i].

33. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged "States Parties to designate a national focal point for coordinating national implementation of the Convention and communicating with other States Parties and relevant international organizations." [VIII.IV.15, VII.IV.15, VI.IV.18].

On legislative, regulatory and administrative measures

34. The First Review Conference noted the provisions of Article IV and called upon "all States Parties which have not yet taken any necessary measures in accordance with their constitutional processes to do so immediately." [I.IV] The Second[2], Third and Fourth Review Conferences noted "the importance of... legislative, administrative and other measures designed to enhance domestic compliance with the Convention... and believed that such measures which States might undertake in accordance with their constitutional process would strengthen the effectiveness of the Convention." [IV.IV.3-4, III.IV.3, II.IV.4].

35. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "upon States Parties to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes, legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures, including penal legislation, designed to ... enhance domestic implementation of the Convention and ensure the prohibition and prevention of the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery as specified in Article I of the Convention." [VIII.IV.11.a, VII.IV.11.a, VI.IV.11.i].

[2] Slightly different wording

On extra-territorial application

36. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences "invited each State Party to consider, if constitutionally possible and in conformity with international law, the application of such measures to actions taken anywhere by natural persons possessing its nationality." [IV.IV.2, III.IV.2].

37. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "upon States Parties to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes, legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures, including penal legislation, designed to … apply within their territory, under their jurisdiction or under their control anywhere and apply, if constitutionally possible and in conformity with international law, to actions taken anywhere by natural or legal persons possessing their nationality." [VIII.IV.11.b, VII.IV.11.b, VI.IV.11.ii].

On safety and security

38. The Second[3], Third and Fourth Review Conferences noted "the importance of... legislation regarding the physical protection of laboratories and facilities to prevent unauthorised access to and removal of microbial or other biological agents, or toxins." [IV.IV.3-4, III.IV.3, II.IV.4].

39. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "upon States Parties to adopt, in accordance with their constitutional processes, legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures, including penal legislation, designed to … ensure the safety and security of microbial or other biological agents or toxins in laboratories, facilities, and during transportation, to prevent unauthorized access to and removal of such agents or toxins." [VIII.IV.11.c, VII.IV.11.c, VI.IV.11]. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "the value of national implementation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with the constitutional process of each State Party, to... implement voluntary management standards on biosafety and biosecurity." [VIII.IV.13.a, VII.IV .13.a].

On education and awareness-raising

40. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "the value of national implementation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with the constitutional process of each State Party, to... promote amongst those working in the biological sciences awareness of the obligations of States Parties under the Convention, as well as relevant national legislation and guidelines." [VIII.IV.13.c, VII.IV.13.c].

41. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "the value of national implementation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with the constitutional process of each State Party, to ... encourage the promotion of a culture of responsibility amongst relevant national professionals and the voluntary development, adoption and promulgation of codes of conduct." [VIII.IV.13.e, VII.IV.13.e].

42. The Second[4], Third[4], Fourth[4] and Sixth Review Conferences urged "the inclusion in medical, scientific and military educational materials and programmes of information on the Convention and the 1925 Geneva Protocol." [VI.IV.14, IV.IV.3-4, III.IV.3, II.IV.4].

43. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences urged "States Parties to promote the development of training and education programmes for those granted access to biological agents and toxins relevant to the Convention and for those with the knowledge or capacity to modify such agents and toxins, in order to raise awareness of the risks, as well

[3] Slightly different wording
[4] Slightly different wording

as of the obligations of States Parties under the Convention." [VIII.IV.13.d, VII.IV.13.d, VI.IV.14].

44. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "the value of national implementation measures, as appropriate, in accordance with the constitutional process of each State Party, to ... encourage the consideration of development of appropriate arrangements to promote awareness among relevant professionals in the private and public sectors and throughout relevant scientific and administrative activities." [VIII.IV.13.b, VII.IV.13.b].

45. The Sixth Review Conference encouraged "States Parties to take necessary measures to promote awareness amongst relevant professionals of the need to report activities conducted within their territory or under their jurisdiction or under their control that could constitute a violation of the Convention or related national criminal law." [VI.IV.15].

46. The Sixth Review Conference recognised "the importance of codes of conduct and self-regulatory mechanisms in raising awareness, and called upon States Parties to support and encourage their development, promulgation and adoption." [VI.IV.15].

On disease surveillance and detection

47. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed "the commitment of States Parties to take the necessary national measures to strengthen methods and capacities for surveillance and detection of outbreaks of disease at the national, regional and international levels." [VIII.IV.13.f, VII.IV.13.f, VI.IV.13].

On the provision of information on implementation

48. The First Review Conference invited "States Parties which have found it necessary to enact specific legislation or take other regulatory measures relevant to this Article to make available the appropriate texts to the United Nations Centre for Disarmament [now the Office for Disarmament Affairs], for the purposes of consultation." The Second Review Conference invited "States Parties to continue to provide such information and texts," and the Third and Fourth Review Conferences encouraged "all States Parties to provide such information and texts in the future." [IV.IV.5, III.IV.4, II.IV.3, I.IV.2]. In addition, the Third and Fourth Review Conferences encouraged "all States Parties to provide any useful information on the implementation of such measures." [IV.IV.5, III.IV.4].

49. The Sixth[5], Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged "States Parties to provide appropriate information on any such measures they have taken, as well as any other useful information on their implementation, to the United Nations Department [now Office] for Disarmament Affairs." [VIII.IV.12, VII.IV.12, VI.IV.12].

50. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences also noted "that information provided to the United Nations by states in accordance with Resolution 1540 may provide a useful resource for States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under this Article." [VIII.IV.17, VII.IV.17, VI.IV.17].

On collective initiatives under this article

51. The Fourth Review Conference encouraged "cooperation and initiatives, including regional ones, towards the strengthening and implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention regime." [IV.IV.6].

52. The Sixth Review Conference urged "States Parties with relevant experience in legal and administrative measures for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, to

[5] Slightly different wording

provide assistance on request to other States Parties. The Sixth Review Conference also encouraged such initiatives on a regional basis." [VI.IV.16].

53. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged "those States Parties, in a position to do so, to provide assistance, upon request, to other States Parties." [VIII.IV.14, VII.IV.14].

On the use of biological weapons

54. The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed that "under all circumstances the use of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons is effectively prohibited by the Convention." [VIII.IV.16, VII.IV.16, VI.IV.19, IV.IV.7].

III. Article V

A. Convention text

"The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter."

B. Additional understandings and agreements

On implementation

55. The Fourth[6], Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed that "this article provides an appropriate framework for States Parties to consult and cooperate with one another to resolve any problem and to make any request for clarification which may have arisen in relation to the objective of, or in the application of, the provisions of, the Convention." [VIII.V.18.a, VII.V.18.a, VI.V.20.i, IV.V.1].

56. The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed "that any State Party which identifies such a problem should, as a rule, use these procedures to address and resolve it." [VIII.V.18.b, VII.V.18.b, VI.V.20.ii, IV.V.1].

57. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed that "States Parties should provide a specific, timely response to any compliance concern alleging a breach of their obligations under the Convention." [VIII.V.18.c, VII.V.18.c, VI.V.20.iii].

58. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed that "consultation and cooperation may also be undertaken bilaterally and multilaterally, or through other appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and accordance with its Charter." [VIII.V.19, VII.V.19, VI.V.21].

On consultative meetings

59. The First and Second Review Conferences[7] considered that "these procedures include, inter alia, the right of any State Party subsequently to request that a consultative

[6] Slightly different wording

[7] Slightly different wording.

meeting open to all States Parties be convened at expert level." [II.V.3, I.V.3]. The Second Review Conference agreed, and the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth confirmed[8]:

(a) "that a consultative meeting shall be promptly convened when requested by a State Party;"

(b) "that a consultative meeting may consider any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention, suggest ways and means for further clarifying, inter alia, with assistance of technical experts, any matter considered ambiguous or unresolved, as well as initiate appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter;"

(c) "that the consultative meeting, or any State Party, may request specialised assistance in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention, through, inter alia, appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter;"

(d) "that States Parties shall co-operate with the consultative meeting in its consideration of any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of the Convention, and in clarifying ambiguous and unresolved matters, as well as co-operate in appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter." [III.V.8, II.V.6].

60. In addition, the Third Review Conference agreed, and the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth confirmed[9], that:

(a) "A formal consultative meeting could be preceded by bilateral or other consultations by agreement among those States parties involved in the problems which had arisen;"

(b) "Requests for the convening of a consultative meeting shall be addressed to the Depositaries, who shall immediately inform all States parties of the request and shall convene within 30 days an informal meeting of the interested States parties to discuss the arrangements for the formal consultative meeting, which shall be convened within 60 days of receipt of the request;"

(c) "With regard to the taking of decisions, the consultative meeting shall proceed in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the Review Conference;"

(d) "The costs of the consultative meeting shall be met by the States parties participating in accordance with the United Nations assessment scale prorated to take into account differences between the United Nations membership and the number of States parties participating in the meeting;"

(e) "The States parties agree that, should the consultative meeting, or any State party, make use of such procedures within the framework of the United Nations, including lodging a complaint with the Security Council under Article VI of the Convention, the Secretary-General may be kept informed." [III.V.8].

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[8] The Third Review Conference did not include (a), but instead set out a more specific timetable for convening the consultative meeting: see next paragraph. The Fourth, Six, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed the validity of the procedures agreed at the Second and Third Review Conferences, without repeating the text [VIII.V.19, VII.V.19, VI.V.21, IV.V.2].

[9] The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences reaffirmed the validity of the procedures agreed at the Second and Third Review Conferences, without repeating the text [VIII.V.19, VII.V.19, VI.V.21, IV.V.2].

61. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences agreed that States Parties should "provide a specific, timely response to any compliance concern alleging a breach of their obligations under the Convention." [IV.V.8, III.V.18].

On other relevant international procedures

62. The Third Review Conference, having welcomed the proposals for "technical guidelines and procedures to guide the United Nations Secretary-General in the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons... endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990 in its resolution 45/57," stated that States Parties agreed "to consult, at the request of any State Party, regarding allegations of use or threat of use of bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Secretary-General in carrying out such investigations." [III.V.19].

IV. Article X

A. Convention text

"(1) The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing individually or together with other States or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.

(2) This Convention shall be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, including the international exchange of bacteriological (biological) and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention."

B. Additional understandings and agreements

On implementation

98. The Fourth Review Conference stressed that "measures to implement Article X need to be consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Convention." [IV.X.2]. The Fourth and Sixth Review Conferences emphasised that "States Parties should not use the provisions of the Convention to impose restrictions and/or limitations on transfers for purposes consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Convention of scientific knowledge, technology, equipment and materials." [VI.X.51, IV.X.4].

99. The Second Review Conference urged that "co-operation under Article X should be actively pursued both within the bilateral and the multilateral framework" and the Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged "the use of existing institutional means within the United Nations system and the full utilisation of the possibilities provided by the specialized agencies and other international organisations." The Fourth Review Conference considered that "the implementation of Article X could be enhanced through greater coordination among international cooperation programmes in the biological field for peaceful purposes conducted by States Parties, specialized agencies and other international organizations." [IV.X.11, III.X.5, II.X.5].

100. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences recognised "the need to effectively implement national measures in order to further implementation of Article X" and urged States Parties "to undertake to review their national regulations governing international exchanges and transfers in order to ensure their consistency with the objectives and provisions of all the articles of the Convention." [VIII.X.70, VII.X.60, VI.X.52].

101. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences, "while noting existing bilateral, regional and multilateral assistance, cooperation and partnerships, recognized, however, that there still remain challenges to be overcome in developing international cooperation, assistance and exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes and that addressing such problems, challenges, needs and restrictions will help States Parties to build sufficient capacity for disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis and containment." [VIII.X.66, VII.X.56].

102. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences recognized "that all States Parties have a role to play, and stressed that those States Parties seeking to build their capacity should identify their specific needs and requirements and seek partnerships with others, and that those States Parties, in a position to do so, should provide assistance and support." [VIII.X.66, VII.X.56].

On scientific and technological cooperation for peaceful purposes

103. The First Review Conference called upon "States Parties, especially developed countries, to increase, individually, or together with other States or international organizations, their scientific and technological co-operation, particularly with developing countries, in the peaceful uses of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins." [I.X.1].

104. The First Review Conference stated that scientific and technological cooperation on peaceful uses of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins "should include, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of information, training of personnel and transfer of materials and equipment on a more systematic and long-term basis." [I.X.1].

105. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties to take specific measures for the "active promotion of contacts between scientists and technical personnel on a reciprocal basis, in relevant fields." [IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

106. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties to take specific measures for "increased technical co-operation and assistance, including training programmes to developing countries in the use of bio-sciences and genetic engineering for peaceful purposes." [IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged that this be accomplished "through active association with United Nations institutions, including the International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology." [IV.X.12, III.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

107. The Fourth Review Conference urged States Parties, the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take further specific measures for the "promotion of programmes for the exchange and training of scientists and experts, and the exchange of scientific and technical information in the biological field between developed and developing countries." [IV.X.12].

108. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties to take specific measures to encourage "the co-ordination of national and regional programmes and working out in an appropriate manner the ways and means of co-operation in this field."

[IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

On technology transfer

109. The Second Review Conference urged "States Parties to provide wider access to and share their scientific and technological knowledge in this field, on an equal and non-discriminatory basis, in particular with the developing countries, for the benefit of all mankind." [II.X.2].

110. The Third[10] and Fourth Review Conferences urged "all States Parties actively to continue to promote international cooperation and exchange with States Parties in the peaceful uses of biotechnology, and urged all States Parties possessing advanced biotechnology to adopt positive measures to promote technology transfer and international cooperation on an equal and non-discriminatory basis in particular with the developing countries, for the benefit of all mankind." [IV.X.2, III.X.2].

111. The Second[11], Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties to take specific measures for the "wider transfer and exchange of information, materials and equipment among States on a systematic and long-term basis." [IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

112. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences urged "all States Parties possessing advanced biotechnology to adopt positive measures to promote technology transfer and international cooperation on an equal and non-discriminatory basis, particularly with countries less advanced in this field, while promoting the basic objectives of the Convention, as well as ensuring that the promulgation of science and technology is fully consistent with the peaceful object and purpose of the Convention." [VIII.X.59, VII.X.51, VI.X.47].

113. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences recognised "the important role of the private sector in the transfer of technology and information." [VIII.X.62, VII.X.52, VI.X.56].

114. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conference agreed "on the value of targeting and mobilizing resources, including financial resources, to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information to help overcome challenges to disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis and containment." [VIII.X.66, VII.X.56].

On human, animal and plant health

115. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences called "for greater co-operation in international public health and disease control." [IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.4]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

116. The Third[12] and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties, the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take further specific measures for "cooperation in providing information on their national epidemiological surveillance and data reporting systems, and in providing assistance, on a bilateral level and/or in conjunction with WHO, FAO and OIE, regarding epidemiological and epizootical surveillance, with a view to

[10] Slightly different wording
[11] Slightly different wording
[12] The Third Review Conference version did not mention the FAO, OIE and epizootical surveillance.

improvements in the identification and timely reporting of significant outbreaks of human and animal diseases." [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

117. The Sixth Review Conference urged "States Parties to develop frameworks for disease surveillance in humans, animals and plants, and to support programmes for effective responses at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including through the conclusion of appropriate agreements that would promote the regular exchange of scientific and technical information in these fields." [VI.X.53].

118. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged "the States Parties to continue strengthening existing international organizations and networks working on infectious diseases, in particular those of the WHO, FAO, OIE and IPPC, within their respective mandates" [VIII.X.64.a, VII.X.54.a, VI.X.55.i], noted "that the role of these organizations is limited to the epidemiological and public/animal/plant health aspects of any disease outbreak, but recognises the added value of information exchange with them" [VIII.X.64.b, VII.X.54.b, VI.X.55.ii], and encouraged "States Parties to improve communication on disease surveillance at all levels, including between States Parties and with the WHO, FAO, OIE and IPPC." [VIII.X.64.c, VII.X.54.c, VI.X.55.iii].

119. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "upon States Parties to continue establishing and/or improving national and regional capabilities to survey, detect, diagnose and combat infectious diseases as well as other possible biological threats and integrate these efforts into national and/or regional emergency and disaster management plans." [VIII.X.64.d, VII.X.54.d, VI.X.55.iv].

120. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences urged "States Parties in a position to do so to continue supporting, directly as well as through international organizations, capacity-building in States Parties in need of assistance in the fields of disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis and combating of infectious diseases and related research." [VIII.X.64.e, VII.X.54.e, VI.X.55.v].

121. The Fourth Review Conference called upon "all States Parties in a position to do so to fully cooperate with the developing States Parties to the Convention in the area of promotion and financing the establishment of vaccine production facilities and recommended further that the relevant multilateral organizations and world financial institutions provide assistance for establishment and promotion of vaccine production projects in these countries." [IV.X.17].

122. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences called "upon States Parties to promote the development and production of vaccines and drugs to treat infectious disease through international cooperation and, as appropriate, public-private partnerships." [VIII.X.64.f, VII.X.54.f, VI.X.55.vi].

123. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences agreed "on the value of working together to promote capacity building in the fields of vaccine and drug production, disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis, and containment of infectious diseases as well as biological risk management. [VIII.X.63, VII.X.53]. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences also affirmed that building such capacity would directly support the achievement of the objectives of the Convention." [VIII.X.63, VII.X.53].

124. The Seventh Review Conference recognized and the Eighth Review Conference reaffirmed "the importance of developing effective national infrastructure for human, animal and plant disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis and containment, as well as national biological risk management through international cooperation and assistance." [VIII.X.65, VII.X.55].

On enhancing existing institutional ways and means

125. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences recognized "the wide range of organizations within the United Nations system that are already engaged in international cooperation relevant to this Convention." [VIII.X.62, VII.X.52, VI.X.56].

126. The Third[13], Fourth[18], Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences noted "that existing institutional ways and means of ensuring multilateral cooperation among all States Parties need to be developed further in order to promote international cooperation for peaceful uses in areas relevant to the Convention, including such areas as medicine, public health, agriculture and the environment." [VIII.X.67, VII.X.57, VI.X.48, IV.X.5, III.X.6]. The Eighth Review Conference expanded upon this by "acknowledging the importance of drawing lessons from the Ebola disease outbreak in West Africa, including the need to address the lack of ready operational capacity", the Conference stressed "the value of strengthening international cooperation in infectiors disease prevention and associated capacity building." [VIII.X.67].

127. The Second Review Conference noted that "co-operation would be best initiated by improved institutionalized direction and co-ordination, and recommended that measures to ensure co-operation on such a basis be pursued within the existing means of the United Nations system." [II.X.6].

128. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences urged States Parties to take specific measures for "facilitating the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multi-regional agreements providing on a mutually advantageous, equal and non-discriminatory basis, for their participation in the development and application of biotechnology". [IV.X.12, III.X.3, II.X.3]. The Third and Fourth Review Conferences also urged the United Nations and its specialised agencies to take similar specific measures. [IV.X.12, III.X.3].

129. The Third Review Conference considered that "the establishment of a world data bank under the supervision of the United Nations might be a suitable way of facilitating the flow of information in the field of genetic engineering, biotechnology and other scientific developments." The Fourth Review Conference reiterated this consideration but without specifying its relationship to the United Nations. [III.X.4, IV.X.13].

130. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences urged "States Parties, the United Nations and its specialized agencies to take further specific measures within their competence for the promotion of the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes and of international cooperation in this field." [VIII.X.68, VII.X.58, VI.X.49].

131. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences recognised "that there should be efficient coordination mechanisms between the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, in order to facilitate scientific cooperation and technology transfer." [VIII.X.69, VII.X.59, VI.X.50].

On further discussion in the United Nations system

132. The Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences, requested "the Secretary-General of the United Nations to propose for inclusion of the agenda of a relevant United Nations body a discussion and examination of the means for improving institutional mechanisms in order to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes." It was also recommended that "invitations to participate

[13] Slightly different wording which did not explicitly refer to the environment

in this discussion and examination should be extended to all States Parties, whether or not they are members of the United Nations and concerned specialised agencies." The Third Review Conference requested this was to occur "not later than 1993." The Fourth Review Conference requested this to occur "before the next Review Conference." [IV.X.6-7, III.X.7-8, II.X.6].

133. The Second and Third Review Conferences requested "the States Parties and the United Nations Secretariat to include in the document materials prepared for the above-mentioned discussion of States Parties, information and suggestions on the implementation of Article X, urged the specialised agencies, inter alia, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, WIPO and UNIDO, to participate in this discussion and fully co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to send all relevant information of this Conference to these agencies." [III.X.9, II.X.7].

On the provision of information on implementation

134. The First[14] and Second Review Conferences requested "States Parties and the United Nations Secretariat to provide information relevant to the implementation of the Article for examination by the next conference of States Parties." The Third and Fourth Review Conferences requested that "the Secretary-General [of the United Nations] collate on an annual basis, and for the information of States Parties, reports on how this Article is being implemented." [IV.X.14, III.X.10, II.X.8, I.X.3].

135. The Sixth[15], Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged "States Parties to provide appropriate information on how they implement this Article to the Implementation Support Unit within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and requests the Implementation Support Unit to collate such information for the information of States Parties." [VIII.X.71, VII.X.61, VI.X.54]. The Seventh and Eighth Review Conferences encouraged States Parties to provide this information "at least biannually." [VIII.X.71, VII.X.61].

[14] Slightly different wording
[15] Slightly different wording

Annex II

Common Understandings Reached by the Meetings of States Parties During the Intersessional Programme held from 2012 to 2015 relating to national implementation of the Convention

I. Strengthening national implementation

A. 2012

79. States Parties recalled their legal obligation, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of biological weapons and to prevent their transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire them.

80. States Parties reiterated calls for appropriate measures, including effective national export controls, by all States Parties to implement Article III, in order to ensure that direct and indirect transfers relevant to the Convention, to any recipient whatsoever, are authorized only when the intended use is for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. States Parties also reiterated that States Parties should not use the provisions of Article III to impose restrictions and/or limitations on transfers for purposes consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Convention of scientific knowledge, technology, equipment and materials under Article X.

81. States Parties agreed to continue to work to strengthen national implementation, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes. States Parties agreed on the need to pursue national implementation through the current intersessional programme to foster regional and sub-regional cooperation to promote awareness of the Convention and strengthen regional discussions on the topics of the current intersessional programme. States Parties recognized the value of elaborating further the existing common understandings related to national implementation.

82. States Parties agreed the full and comprehensive implementation of the Convention, especially Articles III and IV, could benefit from, depending on national needs and circumstances and in accordance with national laws and regulations:

(a) Information on the status of implementation;

(b) Continuing discussion on sharing best practices and experiences, including the voluntary exchange of information among States Parties, including in light of various proposals made by States Parties;

(c) Continuously updating and enforcing national measures;

(d) Strengthening the national institutions which play a role in national implementation;

(e) Making appropriate use of national expertise outside of government, including those with knowledge and experience germane to the Convention;

(f) Enhancing coordination between national regulators and relevant scientific institutions and, where appropriate, cooperation among national regulators; and

(g) Promoting interagency coordination and multi-sectoral cooperation to prepare for, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks whether natural, accidental, or deliberate in nature.

83. States Parties agreed on the need for strong national biological risk management frameworks to maximize the benefits of, and minimize the risks from, relevant science and technology. States Parties noted the value of measures to mitigate biological risks, including:

(a) National policies on how best to balance scientific freedom and progress with legitimate security concerns;

(b) Suitable national oversight frameworks, such as to identify and mitigate risks at the earliest possible stage in, and manage risks throughout, the research cycle;

(c) Enhanced capacity-building and education on biosafety and biosecurity; and

(d) Coordination among government agencies and outreach to other relevant national stakeholders dealing with matters relevant to the Convention;

(e) Appropriate, sustainable, and effective laboratory safety and security measures, including those based on existing frameworks, such as the WHO's Laboratory Biorisk Management Strategic Framework for Action 2012–2016.

84. States Parties recognised the importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation in assisting national implementation of the Convention and agreed to work together to promote awareness of the implementation of the Convention, to strengthen regional discussions on the intersessional topics and their application.

B. 2013

85. States Parties recalled their legal obligation, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of biological weapons and to prevent their transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire them.

86. States Parties recalled their agreement to continue to work to strengthen national implementation, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes. States Parties agreed on the need to pursue national implementation through the current intersessional programme to foster regional and subregional cooperation to promote awareness of the Convention and strengthen regional discussions on the topics of the current intersessional programme. States Parties recognized the value of elaborating further the existing common understandings related to national implementation.

87. In order to further efforts to strengthen national implementation, continue to share best practices and experiences, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, States Parties noted the value of:

(a) Information on the current status of implementation efforts through the sharing of up-to-date information on their legislative, administrative and other national measures;

(b) Continuing to improve and update data handling of information provided by States Parties on their national implementation;

(c) Continuing to strengthen the national institutions which play a role in national implementation;

(d) Enhancing national coordination between law enforcement institutions.

88. States Parties agreed on the value of continuing to develop measures for, and taking advantage of, international cooperation in accordance with Article X to strengthen implementation of the Convention. States Parties noted the value of such international cooperation including public health, socio-economic development, biological safety and security, as well as national capacities to prevent, detect and respond to biological threats.

89. In order to further efforts to mitigate biological risks, States Parties noted the value of, in accordance with national laws and regulations:

(a) Promoting regulation, at the national level, of possession, use and transfer of potentially dangerous biological agents and toxins;

(b) Promoting oversight of pathogens, at the national level, by harmonizing and updating applicable biosafety and biosecurity standards and guidelines, and clarifying and updating biocontainment requirements.

90. States Parties agreed on the value of continuing discussion on measures to strengthen national implementation of the Convention, including in light of various proposals made by States Parties.

C. 2014

91. States Parties recalled their legal obligation, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of biological weapons and to prevent their transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire them.

92. States Parties recalled their agreement to continue to work to strengthen national implementation, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes. States Parties noted the need to pursue national implementation through the current intersessional programme to foster regional and sub-regional cooperation to promote awareness of the Convention and strengthen regional discussions on the topics of the current intersessional programme. States Parties noted the value of elaborating further the existing common understandings related to national implementation.

93. States Parties noted the value of continuing to develop measures for, and taking advantage of, international cooperation in accordance with Article X to strengthen implementation of the Convention. States Parties noted the value of such international cooperation including public health, socio-economic development, biological safety and security, as well as national capacities to prevent, detect and respond to biological threats.

94. To further address a range of specific measures for the full and comprehensive implementation of the Convention, especially Articles III and IV, States Parties noted the value of, depending on national needs and circumstances and in accordance with national laws and regulations:

(a) Legislation, regulations and administrative measures; national biosafety, biosecurity and control mechanisms; national export controls; disease surveillance and outbreak response capacity; arrangements for the oversight of science and for reviewing developments in science and technology; educational efforts and awareness-raising; assistance and protection capacity for responding to the alleged use of biological and toxin weapons; exchanging information and providing reports established by review conferences; and provisions for building capacity for peaceful use;

(b) Strengthening the national institutions which play a role in national implementation; and

(c) Exchanging ideas as to what further measures and initiatives could be adopted by States Parties at the national level to increase of awareness and understanding, improve domestic cooperation and capacity, and utilization of best practices.

95. Recalling that the Seventh Review Conference called for appropriate measures, including effective national export controls, by all States Parties to implement Article III, States Parties discussed measures, including, inter alia:

(a) Neither favouring the commercial development of industries, nor hindering legitimate economic development of other countries;

(b) Affecting only a very few cases where there is an unacceptable risk of diversion for prohibited activities,

(c) Addressing transfers of tangible and intangible goods;

(d) Including laws and regulations that establish legal authorities and appropriate penalties, procedures and mechanisms for implementation and enforcement, a list of items subject to control, controls on technology directly associated with listed items, a catch-all provision, and regular outreach to life science researchers and the biotechnology industry; and

(e) Taking into account proliferation-related information, the significance of the transfer in terms of the appropriateness of the stated end-use, an assessment of the end-use, and the role of intermediaries.

96. In order to further efforts to strengthen national implementation, continue to share best practices and experiences, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, States Parties noted the value of:

(a) Information on the current status of implementation efforts through the sharing of up-to-date information on their legislative, administrative and other national measures;

(b) Continuing to improve and update data handling of information provided by States Parties on their national implementation;

(c) Continuing to strengthen the national institutions which play a role in national implementation;

(d) Enhancing national coordination between law enforcement institutions; and

(e) Continuing to work to increase participation in the CBMs, including through a voluntary step-by-step approach seeking to identify impediments and difficulties to participation, as appropriate, as well as by identifying assistance opportunities and packages available to help States Parties participate.

97. States Parties recognized the importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation in assisting national implementation by sharing experiences of, and by identifying additional ways and means to strengthen national implementation. States Parties noted the value of exchanging best practice with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and using them, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates, to promote networking, collaboration and coordination, and capacity-building as well as to support national and local training and human capacity-building. States Parties commended those States Parties which have engaged in such cooperation and noted the value of, where possible, supporting financially or otherwise promoting such cooperation.

98. In order to further efforts to mitigate biological risks, States Parties noted the value of, in accordance with national laws and regulations, raising awareness amongst all relevant personnel and organizations.

99. States Parties noted the value of continuing discussion on measures to strengthen national implementation of the Convention, including in light of various proposals made by States Parties.

D. 2015

100. States Parties recalled their legal obligation, in accordance with their constitutional processes, to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of biological weapons and to prevent their transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire them.

101. States Parties recalled their agreement to continue to work to strengthen national implementation, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes. States Parties noted the value of elaborating further the existing common understandings related to national implementation, including in light of various proposals made by States Parties.

102. To further address ways and means to enhance national implementation, taking into account differences in national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, sharing best practices and experiences, including the voluntary exchange of information among States Parties on their national implementation, enforcement of national legislation, strengthening of national institutions and coordination among national law enforcement institutions, States Parties noted the value of:

(a) Effective and comprehensive national legislation which are consistent with all provisions of the Convention;

(b) Preserving the peaceful benefits of life science research whilst preventing activities contrary to the provisions of the Convention;

(c) Continuous capacity-building;

(d) Strengthening domestic biosecurity regulations and capabilities;

(e) Effective national export controls in full conformity with all provisions of the Convention;

(f) Continuing to work to increase participation in the CBMs, including through a voluntary step-by-step approach seeking to identify impediments and difficulties to participation, as appropriate, as well as by identifying assistance opportunities and packages available to help States Parties participate; and

(g) Cross-regional cooperation, through partnership programmes, or by providing the necessary financial resources to States in need.

103. To further address regional and sub-regional cooperation that can assist national implementation of the Convention, States Parties noted the importance of regional and subregional cooperation the sharing of experiences and identifying additional ways and means to strengthen national implementation. States Parties noted the value of exchanging best practice with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and using them, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates, to promote networking, collaboration and coordination, and capacity-building as well as to support national and local training and human capacity-building. States Parties commended those States Parties which have

engaged in such cooperation and noted the value of, where possible, supporting financially or otherwise promoting such cooperation, and agreed to work together to promote awareness of the implementation of the Convention, and to strengthen regional discussions on the intersessional topics and their application.

104. To further address national, regional and international measures to improve laboratory biosafety and biosecurity of biological agents and toxins, States Parties noted the value of, in accordance with national laws and regulations and local conditions, establishing effective and appropriate arrangements for the safety and security of biological agents and toxins. States Parties further noted the value of sharing ideas about how best to manage dual use risks, in light of various proposals made by States Parties, including examining comprehensively appropriate oversight criteria, improving capacity building for biosafety and biosecurity according to their specific situations, raise the level of management and transparency for dual-use bioscience and technology research, establish where appropriate mechanisms to guard against the misuse of bioscience and technology, and raising awareness of research personnel concerning biosafety and biosecurity.

II. How to enable fuller participation in the Confidence-building Measures (CBMs) (2012-13 only)

A. 2012

105. States Parties recognized the importance of annual exchanges of information to provide transparency and build mutual trust among States Parties.

106. Taking into account the technical difficulties experienced by some States Parties in completing full and timely CBM submissions, States Parties agreed to work to: (a) Find ways to improve participation, including through raising awareness and training; (b) Make the CBM submissions more user-friendly; (c) Promote their possible utility in improving domestic coordination and in enhancing domestic understanding of national activity to be reported in the CBMs; (d) Provide technical assistance and support to States Parties, on request, for preparing and submitting CBM submissions; (e) Further develop electronic means of submission; and (f) Improve access by States Parties to the information submitted in CBMs, including through the provision of voluntary, informal translations of CBM submissions.

107. States Parties agreed to continue discussing in 2013, including in the light of various proposals made by States Parties, how to enable fuller participation in the CBMs, focusing on the practical difficulties experienced by some States Parties in completing full and timely submissions.

108. States Parties agreed on the importance of all States Parties participating in, and reiterating to others the importance of, the CBMs. States Parties recalled that they are to designate a National Point of Contact as agreed at the Sixth Review Conference and reiterated at the Seventh Review Conference.

109. States Parties recognised the value of the Chairman writing each year to all States Parties to remind them of the call by the Seventh Review Conference to participate annually in the CBMs.

B. 2013

110. Recalling their recognition of the importance of annual exchanges of information to provide transparency and build mutual trust, States Parties noted the value of:

(a) Encouraging States Parties that have not participated regularly in the CBMs or have never participated, to share information on the specific reasons on why they do not participate;

(b) Consider voluntarily making all, or part, of their CBM returns public.

111. Recalling their previous understanding of the value of the Chairman writing each year to all States parties to remind them of the call by the Seventh Review Conference to participate annually in the CBMs, States Parties recognized the value of including in this reminder a request for information on issues affecting their participation in the CBMs.

112. Recalling their agreement on the value of activities identified in 2012 for addressing the technical difficulties experienced by some States Parties in completing full and timely CBM submissions, States Parties agreed to work to:

(a) Provide further technical assistance and support to States Parties, on request, for preparing and submitting CBM submissions, including through bilateral cooperation on CBMs and the provision of assistance, using the national point of contact list available on the ISU website;

(b) Continue to develop the electronic CBM platform that was demonstrated at the Meeting of States Parties, including through collaborating with the ISU to test and refine the system;

(c) Further improve access by States Parties to the information submitted in CBMs by examining the financial and technical feasibility, benefits and implications of various means of making CBM submissions available in more UN languages;

(d) Convene regional seminars and workshops to promote awareness of CBMs and to provide an opportunity for States Parties to report on their difficulties and needs for assistance;

(e) Consider a "step-by-step" approach in CBM participation whereby States Parties submit CBM forms separately or one by one, as the information is collected and updated, working towards the end goal of updating and completing CBM submissions while upholding the Decisions of the Seventh Review Conference. In this approach, submitting a "less than perfect" CBM initially, and subsequently updating and completing it, would not have negative consequences.

Annex III

Working Papers presented by States Parties between 2012 and 2017

Working Papers on Measures related to Article IV of the Convention

BWC/MSP/2017/WP.5	Efforts of Kyrgyzstan in implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by Kyrgyzstan
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.11	Biopreparedness field training exercises: national and international capacity-building - Submitted by Portugal
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.24	Report on BWC relevant developments by International Experts - Submitted by Malaysia and the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.42	Committee of the Whole: Proposal on Article IV" - Submitted by Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.30	Implementation of National CBRN actions plans: Facilitating cooperation to strengthen capacities against bio-risks - Submitted by Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Montenegro, Philippines and Uganda
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.34	Working Paper on providing reassurance on Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) implementation - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand
BWC/MSP/2015/WP.2	Biosafety and biosecurity: today's challenges for politics and science. Report from a seminar held on 25 June 2015 in Vienna - Submitted by Austria
BWC/MSP/2015/WP.11/Rev.1	Providing reassurance on Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) implementation - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand
BWC/MSP/2015/MX/WP.16	Providing reassurance on Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Implementation. Submitted by Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Thailand

BWC/MSP/2014/WP.8	National Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention - submitted by Australia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.6	Aplicación nacional de la Convención sobre las Armas Biológicas: Una herramienta para la evaluación de las instalaciones con agentes biológicos - Submitted by Chile, Colombia, Spain and Mexico
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.10	A Response to BWC/MSP/2012/WP.11: "We Need to Talk about Compliance" - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.11	National implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by Submitted by Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Thailand
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.3	Strengthening national implementation - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.11	Compliance - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.2	BWC compliance – a conceptual discussion: preliminary views by Australia - Submitted by Australia
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.12	Compliance with the BWC: preliminary considerations by Switzerland - Submitted by Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.16	National implementation assessment report of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) - Submitted by France (includes informal English translation)
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.18	Preliminary views on the paper entitled "We need to talk about compliance" - Submitted by Japan
BWC/MSP/2012/WP.5	National implementation measures in the Republic of Iraq - submitted by Iraq
BWC/MSP/2012/WP.11	We need to talk about compliance. Submitted by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2012/MX/WP.5	National Implementation - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2012/MX/WP.13	National implementation: Strengthening legislation prohibiting biological weapons - Submitted by France

Working Papers on CBM submissions in terms of quantity and quality

BWC/MSP/2017/WP.6	Confidence Building Measure G - Declaration of Vaccine Production Facilities: Potential for Missed Reporting of Relevant Facilities - Submitted by the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.9	- The Mantra of Confidence Building: Proposal for the 2018 2020 Intersessional Process - Submitted by Germany, Japan and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.14	Step-by-Step Approach to CBM Participation - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Switzerland
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.9	Proposal to enhance the format of confidence-building measures under the Biological Weapons Convention. Submitted by the Russian Federation.
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.6	Strengthening confidence building and consultative mechanisms under the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.6/Rev.1	Strengthening confidence building and consultative mechanisms under the Biological Weapons Convention. Submitted by the United States of America.
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.35	Strengthening confidence-building measures in regard to dual use materials. Submitted by Germany
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.36	Step-by-step approach in CBM participation (2016). Submitted by Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2014/INF.3	Confidence and compliance with the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention: Workshop Report - submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.1	Confidence-building measures: time to redouble efforts for effective action - submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.4	Getting Past Yes: Moving from Consensus Text to Effective Action - Submitted by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.6	Confidence-Building Measures: taking discussions on enabling fuller participation forward to the Eighth Review Conference - Submitted by Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.7	Step-by-step approach in CBM participation - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland

BWC/MSP/2013/WP.7/Corr.1	Step-by-step approach in CBM participation - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.3	Confidence-building Measures: next steps to enable fuller participation - Submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.7	Improving participation in the Confidence-Building Measure system - Submitted by Canada
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.9	Making the most of the Confidence-building Measures - Submitted by the United States
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.13	Confidence-Building Measures: enabling fuller participation - Submitted by Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2012/WP.1	Next steps on the CBMs: some key questions for 2013 - submitted by the United Kingdom
BWC/MSP/2012/MX/WP.4	Confidence Building Measures - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2012/MX/WP.11	On forms of annual declarations of BTWC-related facilities and activities submitted by State Parties as confidence-building measures - Submitted by the Russian Federation

Working papers on various ways to promote transparency and confidence building under the Convention

BWC/MSP/2017/WP.1	Peer Review Exercise on the National Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention (Morocco 9-11 May 2017) - Submitted by Morocco
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.4	Peer Review in the BWC Context. Working with Colleagues to Strengthen the Convention: Possible roles for a BWC Peer Review as a Transparency and Confidence-Building Measure" - Submitted by Germany
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.13	Visitas Voluntarias: Un instrumento para una mejor cooperación en el marco de la CABT - Presentado por Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Guatemala, México, República Dominicana, Panamá, Paraguay y Perú
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.13/Corr.1	Visitas Voluntarias: Un instrumento para una mejor cooperación en el marco de la CABT - Presentado por Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Guatemala, México, República Dominicana, Panamá, Paraguay y Perú
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.11	"Confidence in Compliance - Peer Review Visit Exercise at the Bundeswehr Institute of

	Microbiology in Munich, Germany" - Submitted by Germany, Co-sponsored by Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.11/Corr.1	"Confidence in Compliance - Peer Review Visit Exercise at the Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology in Munich, Germany" Corrigendum - Submitted by Germany, Co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, France, Georgia, Jordan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yemen
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.16	"Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Consultative Provisions of Article V of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention" - Submitted by the European Union
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.18	"BWC Implementation Review Initiative: Report by the United States of America on the Visit to Washington, DC" - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.22	"BWC Implementation Review Initiative" - Submitted by Canada, Chile, Ghana, Mexico, and the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.27	"BWC Implementation Review Initiative – Canada's report of the visit to Ottawa" - Submitted by Canada
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.29	"Peer review visit exercise at the Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology in Munich, Germany: Civil society observer report" - Submitted by Germany
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.33	"Ghana's Report on the BWC Implementation Review Exercise held in Accra, 19-20 October 2016" - Submitted by Ghana
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.35	"Building Confidence Through Voluntary Transparency Exercises" - Submitted by Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Ghana, Germany, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.40	"Taller Nacional Multisectorial Sobre Medidas de Fomento de la Confianza: Llenado del Informe" - Submitted by Mexico
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.41	"Ejercicio de Revisión de la Implementación Informe de Visita a Santiago de Chile" - Submitted by Chile
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.6	Strengthening confidence building and consultative mechanisms under the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by the United States of America

BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.6/Rev.1	Strengthening confidence building and consultative mechanisms under the Biological Weapons Convention. Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.13	Peer review: an innovative way to strengthen the BWC - Submitted by Belgium, France, Luxemburg and Netherlands
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.26	Strengthening the BWC: Reflecting on the Peer Review Concept - Submitted by Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.28	Voluntary Visits for the BWC: A Concept Paper - Submitted by Chile and Spain
BWC/MSP/2015/WP.12	BENELUX BTWC Peer Review: Initial observations - Submitted by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
BWC/MSP/2015/MX/WP.13	BENELUX BTWC Peer Review. Outline of Key features and objectives. Submitted by Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg
BWC/MSP/2015/MX/WP.13/ Rev.1	BENELUX BTWC Peer Review. Outline of Key features and objectives. Submitted by Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg
BWC/MSP/2014/WP.3	Exercice pilote de revue par les pairs tenu du 4 au 6 décembre 2013 à Paris - submitted by France
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.12	Exercice pilote de revue par les pairs tenu du 4 au 6 décembre 2013 à Paris (Informal English translation attached, "Peer review pilot exercise held from 4 to 6 December 2013 in Paris") - Submitted by France
BWC/MSP/2013/WP.8	Peer Review pilot exercise - Submitted by France
BWC/MSP/2012/WP.6	National implementation of the BTWC: compliance assessment: update - submitted by Canada, the Czech Republic and Switzerland
BWC/MSP/2012/WP.12	Étude de l'UNIDIR sur la création d'un mécanisme de revue par les pairs dans le cadre de la Convention d'interdiction des armes biologiques et à toxines. Présenté par la France (Body text in English)
BWC/MSP/2012/MX/WP.17	National Implementation of the BTWC: Compliance Assessment - Submitted by Canada and Switzerland

Role of international cooperation and assistance under Article X, in support of strengthening the implementation of the Convention[1]

BWC/MSP/2017/WP.7	Report on Implementation of Article X of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention - Submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
BWC/MSP/2017/WP.19	Implementation of Articles IV and X of the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by the Republic of Korea
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.4	"Difficulties and obstacles for the full implementation by Cuba of Article X of the BWC" - Submitted by Cuba
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.5	"Cuban offers and requests to the International Cooperation database under Article X of the BTWC" - Submitted by Cuba
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.6	"Implementation of the Article X of the Biological Weapons Convention" - Submitted by Cuba
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.7	"Report on Implementation of Article X of the Convention" - Submitted by India
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.21	"International Activities of Global Partnership Member Countries related to Article X of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention" - Submitted by Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.37	"Russia's Implementation of Article X of the Biological Weapons Convention" - Submitted by the Russian Federation
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.15	Assistance and international cooperation and its role in the implementation of the Convention - Submitted by Iraq

Issues related to Article III, including effective measures of export control, in full conformity with all Articles of the Convention, including Article X

BWC/MSP/2017/WP.12	Institutional Mechanism for International Cooperation and Compliance with Article X – Submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of the Group of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other States
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.23	"BTWC Article X Compliance Mechanism for the

[1] A full list of working papers submitted in relation to this topic is contained in Annex III of BWC/MSP/2018/MX.1/2.

	8th Review Conference" - Submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of the Group of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other States
BWC/CONF.VIII/WP.31*	"Establishing a Non-Proliferation Export Control and International Cooperation Regime under the Framework of the Biological Weapons Convention" - Submitted by China and Pakistan
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.32	Establishing a Non-proliferation Export Control and International Cooperation Regime under the Framework of the Biological Weapons Convention - Submitted by China and Pakistan
BWC/CONF.VIII/PC/WP.33	"Transfers" under the Framework of BTWC: Challenges and Opportunities - Submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran
BWC/MSP/2015/WP.1	Strengthening Implementation of Article III of the BTWC - Submitted by India and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2015/WP.8	Establishing a Non-Proliferation Export Control Regime Under the Framework of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction - Submitted by China
BWC/MSP/2015/MX/WP.18	Measures to implement Article III: Elements of an effective national export control system. Submitted by Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States
BWC/MSP/2015/MX/WP.18/Corr.1	Measures to implement Article III: Elements of an effective national export control system. Submitted by Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States
BWC/MSP/2014/WP.2	Strengthening national implementation: elements of an effective national export control system - Submitted by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria,

	Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2014/WP.2/Add.1	Strengthening national implementation: elements of an effective national export control system - Submitted by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.8	Strengthening national implementation: elements of an effective national export control system - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.8/Rev.1	Strengthening national implementation: elements of an effective national export control system - Submitted by Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2014/MX/WP.8/Corr.1	Corrigendum to Strengthening national implementation: elements of an effective national export control system - Submitted by the United States of America
BWC/MSP/2013/MX/WP.4	Key Biosecurity-Related Changes Made to the U.S. Select Agent Regulations - Submitted by the United States of America

Annex IV

National Points of Contact provided to the ISU as of 18 June 2018

States Parties		
Afghanistan	Greece	Norway
Albania	Guinea	Oman
Algeria	Holy See	Pakistan
Antigua and Barbuda	Hungary	Palau
Argentina	Iceland	Peru

States Parties

Armenia	India	Philippines
Australia	Indonesia	Poland
Austria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Portugal
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Qatar
Bahrain	Ireland	Republic of Korea
Belarus	Italy	Republic of Moldova
Belgium	Japan	Romania
Bhutan	Jordan	Russian Federation
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Brazil	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Kyrgyzstan	Serbia
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Slovakia
Cambodia	Latvia	Slovenia
Cameroon	Lebanon	South Africa
Canada	Liberia	Spain
Chile	Libya	Sri Lanka
China	Liechtenstein	Sudan
Colombia	Lithuania	Sweden
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Croatia	Madagascar	Thailand
Cuba	Malawi	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Cyprus	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
Czech Republic	Malta	Turkey
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritius	Uganda
Denmark	Mexico	Ukraine
Ecuador	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Estonia	Morocco	United States of America
Fiji	Mozambique	Uruguay

States Parties

Finland	Myanmar	Uzbekistan
France	Netherlands	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Germany	New Zealand	Yemen
Georgia	Niger	Zambia
Ghana	Nigeria	

Signatory States

Haiti

United Republic of Tanzania

States not party

Israel

Micronesia (Federate States of)

Namibia

Organizations

European Union

Annex V

CBM submissions by States Parties from 1987 to 2017

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Afghanistan																																0
2	Albania																								1				1	1	1	1	5
3	Algeria																												1	1	1		3
4	Andorra																																0
5	Angola																																0
6	Antigua and Barbuda																																0
7	Argentina					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
8	Armenia											1	1	1		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	14
9	Australia	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
10	Austria				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
11	Azerbaijan																						1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	8
12	Bahamas																																0
13	Bahrain																						1										1
14	Bangladesh										1											1		1	1								4
15	Barbados																																0
16	Belarus						1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
17	Belgium		1				1				1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
18	Belize																	1															1
19	Benin																																0
20	Bhutan									1															1		1	1		1	1	1	8
21	Bolivia								1																								1
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina					1	1																								1	1	4
23	Botswana																																0
24	Brazil							1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
25	Brunei Darussalam																					1		1					1				3
26	Bulgaria		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
27	Burkina Faso																																0
28	Burundi																																0
29	Cambodia																																0
30	Cameroon																														1		1
31	Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
32	Cape Verde																																0
33	Chile				1	1					1	1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
34	China			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
35	Colombia												1														1		1	1	1	1	7
36	Congo																																0
37	Cook Islands																																0
38	Costa Rica														1	1																	2
39	Côte d'Ivoire																																0
40	Croatia					1	1			1				1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
41	Cuba						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
42	Cyprus					1	1	1		1	1	1									1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
43	Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
44	Democratic People's Republic of Korea				1																												1
45	Democratic Republic of the Congo																																0
46	Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
47	Dominica																																0
48	Dominican Republic																																0
49	Ecuador				1			1	1	1	1											1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
50	El Salvador																																0
51	Equatorial Guinea																																0
52	Estonia								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	23

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
53	Ethiopia																									1							1
54	Fiji								1	1	1	1																					4
55	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
56	France			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
57	Gabon																														1		1
58	Gambia																							1		1							2
59	Georgia														1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
60	Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
61	Ghana																																0
62	Greece				1	1			1	1										1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
63	Grenada																			1													1
64	Guatemala																																0
65	Guinea																																0
66	Guinea-Bissau																																0
67	Guyana																																0
68	Holy See																																0
69	Honduras																																0
70	Hungary	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
71	Iceland							1	1																								2
72	India											1										1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
73	Indonesia																						1	1	1					1			4
74	Iran (Islamic Republic of)												1	1			1				1	1	1	1	1	1					1		10
75	Iraq							1		1	1	1											1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
76	Ireland		1		1	1		1		1	1	1					1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	20
77	Italy			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
78	Jamaica																									1							1
79	Japan		1			1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
80	Jordan						1			1	1											1		1				1	1	1	1	1	10
81	Kazakhstan																						1			1				1	1	1	5
82	Kenya																								1	1	1		1	1	1		6

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
83	Kuwait										1																						1
84	Kyrgyzstan							1														1							1	1		1	5
85	Lao People's Democratic Republic									1																							1
86	Latvia																1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
87	Lebanon																					1	1	1	1		1		1		1		7
88	Lesotho																																0
89	Liberia																																0
90	Libya																			1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1				8
91	Liechtenstein															1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
92	Lithuania														1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
93	Luxembourg								1		1	1	1							1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	14
94	Madagascar																										1					1	2
95	Malawi																														1		1
96	Malaysia																				1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
97	Maldives																																0
98	Mali												1																				1
99	Malta						1		1	1	1		1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
100	Marshall Islands																																0
101	Mauritania																																0
102	Mauritius																		1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1		8
103	Mexico				1		1		1										1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
104	Monaco																																0
105	Mongolia				1		1	1	1	1																							5
106	Montenegro																			1	1										1	1	5
107	Morocco																			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
108	Mozambique																																0
109	Myanmar																														1		2
110	Nauru																																0
111	Nepal																																0

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
112	Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**28**
113	New Zealand	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**29**
114	Nicaragua							1																				1				1	**3**
115	Niger																																**0**
116	Nigeria																					1	1										**2**
117	Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**32**
118	Oman																	1													1		**3**
119	Pakistan																										1						**1**
120	Palau																																**0**
121	Panama						1																										**1**
122	Papua New Guinea										1																						**1**
123	Paraguay						1																										**2**
124	Peru						1	1										1											1	1	1	1	**8**
125	Philippines						1																									1	**2**
126	Poland	1	1				1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**26**
127	Portugal					1	1			1	1	1										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**18**
128	Qatar						1				1	1		1							1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**16**
129	Republic of Korea							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**27**
130	Republic of Moldova																							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		**8**
131	Romania						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**26**
132	Russian Federation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**32**
133	Rwanda																																**0**
134	Saint Kitts and Nevis										1																						**1**
135	Saint Lucia																																**0**
136	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																**0**
137	Samoa																					1	1										**2**
138	San Marino										1	1	1			1	1																**5**
139	Sao Tome and																																**0**

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Principe																														1	1	5
140	Saudi Arabia										1	1										1		1	1	1		1	1				7
141	Senegal					1														1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
142	Serbia					1	1																								1	1	3
143	Seychelles								1																								0
144	Sierra Leone																										1	1	1	1	1	1	7
145	Singapore																										1	1	1	1	1	1	31
146	Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
147	Slovenia					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
148	Solomon Islands																																25
149	South Africa							1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
150	Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
151	Sri Lanka								1																								0
152	State of Palestine																																0
153	Sudan																																0
154	Suriname																																0
155	Swaziland																			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
156	Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
157	Switzerland		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
158	Tajikistan																										1						1
159	Thailand					1		1																1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	10
160	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						1	1																									3
161	Timor-Leste																									1							0
162	Togo			1																													1
163	Tonga																																0
164	Trinidad and Tobago																																0
165	Tunisia							1								1						1	1		1	1	1						7
166	Turkey						1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
167	Turkmenistan																				1							1					2

	State Party	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
																																	1
168	Uganda										1																						**1**
169	Ukraine						1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**24**
170	United Arab Emirates																								1						1	1	**3**
171	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**32**
172	United States of America	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**32**
173	Uruguay																																**0**
174	Uzbekistan												1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	**19**
175	Vanuatu																																**0**
176	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																																**0**
177	Viet Nam																								1		1	1					**3**
178	Yemen																																**0**
179	Zambia																										1						**1**
180	Zimbabwe																																
		17	**21**	**19**	**29**	**41**	**42**	**39**	**42**	**51**	**52**	**46**	**42**	**38**	**40**	**41**	**41**	**35**	**43**	**52**	**58**	**66**	**63**	**65**	**71**	**69**	**69**	**65**	**72**	**72**	**82**	**75**	